XXXIXth Congress—First Session.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, with amendments—one of which modifies the privilege by bestowing it on those who shall be able to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write their names. A new section is inserted, prescribing a penalty of $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, for wilfully rejecting or refusing to receive the vote of any person entitled to such right.

Mr. Sumner inquired of Mr. Morrill when the Senate would act on the above bill.

Mr. Morrill replied—At the earliest possible time, but probably not before the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Sumner—I am very glad that my excellent friend proposes to proceed to the consideration of that measure at an early day. I believe that the country requires promptitude in that act of justice.

Mr. Davis (Ky.)—I call the Senator to order.

The Chair requested Mr. Davis to state his point of order.

Mr. Davis—I ask what question is pending before the Senate?

The Chair stated that there was no distinct question before the Senate, but that Mr. Sumner was not transcending the usage of the body in his remarks.

Mr. Davis—But, Mr. President, the Senator, in his usual manner, was proceeding to make a speech.

Mr. Sumner—I had only uttered one sentence, while the Senator from Kentucky constantly utters many.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 3,000 copies of the eulogies on the late Senator Colamer, which was passed.

Mr. Cresswell (Md.) called up the House resolution for adjournment and recess, and moved that the Senate recede from its amendment, which was to strike out Wednesday and insert Thursday, and to strike out January 9th and insert January 3d.

Mr. Fessenden called for the yeas and nays on the question of receding, and the Senate refused to recede by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Cowan, Cragin, Cresswell, Grimes. Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane (Kansas), McDougal, Norton Nye. Ramsey, Riddle, Stewart. Stockton, Sumner, Van Winkle and Wilson—19.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foo., Foster Guthrie, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane (Ind.), Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Willey and Williams—25.

The Senate insisted on the amendments, and agreed to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Wilson called up the Senate bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants in the States declared in insurrection and rebellion by the proclamation of the President of July 1, 1862. It abolishes all laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, rules and regulations which make inequalities in rights and immunities on account of distinctions or differences of color, race or descent.

Mr. Sumner—When I think of what occurred in this Chamber yesterday; when I call to mind the attempt to whitewash the unhappy condition of the rebel States, and at this time to throw the mantle of official oblivion over the sickening and heartrending outrages where human rights are sacrificed, and barbarism—rebel barbarism—receives a new letter of license, I feel that I ought to speak of nothing else to-day. Sir, I stood here long ago, in the days of the Kansas outrage, when a small community was surrendered to the machinations of slave masters, and now I stand here when, alas, the immense region, with millions of population, is surrendered to the machinations of slave masters. It belongs to Congress to arrest this fatal fury. Congress must learn to be brave and to be just; but I am not willing to be diverted from the precise question before the Senate, although, in considering it, I shall naturally and logically be led to pass in review the condition of the rebel States.

The Chair suggested that the question before the Senate was on the motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, and on this motion a discussion of the merits of the bill was not in order.

Mr. Sumner said that in a general question of reference it had been the practice of the Senate to admit discussion of general merits. It was only when the question was between several committees of reference that discussion was not in order.

Mr. Trumbull, suggested that Mr. Sumner be permitted to proceed, and no objection was offered.

Mr. Sumner continued his remarks on the bill before the Senate. All must agree, he said, that it was an excellent measure. It undertakes nothing more than the assurance of equality before the law, which it is assumed is essential to carry forward and maintain the proclamation of emancipation, to which the National Government is pledged. The words of the proclamation no one can forget. It is that the slaves shall, from this time henceforth, be free, and the Executive, with the military and naval authorities, shall maintain them in their freedom. There is your pledge, which has gone before the world. It goes wherever the limits of your republic extend, and it is as sacred as your national life. Wherever that flag floats, and as long as this republic endures, that pledge is sacredly to be observed. How shall we see that that pledge is preserved? Is it to be committed to individuals? Is it to be committed to States? No, sir. The preservation of this pledge must be by the National Government, which made it, which gave freedom, which solemnly promised to maintain that freedom. That, sir, is the conclusion of reason; it is also the conclusion of history.

Mr. Sumner proceeded to quote from history of emancipation in Russia to prove that it was the duty of this country to maintain the freedom of the emancipated slaves. The bill did not go far enough. It ought to include political equality, also; but this would come up in another proposition.

Mr. Sumner then read a number of extracts from the Southern correspondence of th Boston *Advertiser* and other papers, and from private letters received by him from reliable parties in the South, to show the disloyal sentiment of the Southern people, and the cruelty with which the freedmen are being treated in the lately rebellious States. In conclusion, he called upon the Senate to pass the bill before the Senate, or any other bill calculated to secure justice for the freedmen.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) wished to make one remark. There seemed to be an apprehension in some quarters that the Democratic party was again to come to power, and to come to power through the present Executive; there was already an opposition party sprung from the ranks of the Republicans. He would say to the President that he ought to stand firmly by his policy, and if he continued in that policy, two millions of faithful men in the North would support him, although they did not vote for him, and would welcome the contest whenever it came.

Mr. Cowan (Pa.) was unwilling to let Mr. Sumner's speech go to the country without a protest, The statements read by him from private letters were not impartial nor unprejudiced. The cases referred to were exceptional. Where one man out of a thousand was cruel to negroes it was published; but there was nothing said about the nine hundred and ninety-nine others who treated the negroes properly. Mr. Cowan alluded to Mr. Sumner's charge of whitewashing used against the President, and defended the President against it. He read extracts from the message of yesterday, and expressed his belief in its fairness and truth. Further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. Kellogg, a member of the House from New York, and the passage of resolutions of respect for his memory.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) pronounced a eulogy upon the deceased member, whom he spoke of in the highest terms as a private citizen and a public officer.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.), from the Committee of Conference on the subject of adjournment, made a report for an adjournment from Thursday, 21st instant, to Friday, the 5th proximo. The report was agreed to. The Senate at 3.30 adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Broomall (Pa.) offered a resolution congratulating the country that the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by three-fourths of the States, and is now a law of the land. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

He also asked leave to introduce a resolution, which was objected to by Mr. Johnson, his colleague, asserting that the termination of the recent civil war has left the lately usurped territory in the hands of the conquering power, and without political rights; that the political condition of the people in the late rebellious States must be fixed by the supreme legislative power; that the effect of the amnesty is to relieve individuals of the punishment of crime, but not to confer political rights; that Congress should confer the necessary power to enable them to form their own State governments, but this cannot be done until the rights of those among them always true to their allegiance shall be protected, etc.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint assistant assessors of Internal Revenue. He stated that as the law first passed it gave this power to the Secretary, but was subsequently changed to relieve the Secretary of so great a burden as the appointment of so many officers. The bill was passed.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), from the Committee on Elections, reported, a resolution afforping Mr. Kelso (Mo.), and Boyd, the contestant of his seat, further time to take testimony, and it was passed.

On motion of Mr. Dawes (Mass.) it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the House the record of testimony, sentence and action of the court-martial which tried Benjamin G. Harris, a member of this House from the State of Maryland.

Mr. Banks (Mass.), from the Committee on the Rules, reported an amendment thereto, namely: That the reporters of the official proceedings of the House, as published in the Globe by its order, shall be recognized, and are hereby declared officers of the House from the fourth of March last for the purpose of reporting its proceedings, and their appointment and removal shall be held subject to the approval of the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Banks said the amendment was reported with the unanimous approval of the committee. It was intended only to assert the privileges of this House, and not to affect in any degree the relations between this House and the publishers of the *Globe*.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) respectfully submitted that this was a question involving serious points for consideration as to personal and private rights under contract between employers and employed, and therefore should not be passed upon hastily.

Mr. Banks repeated that the amendment merely referred to the privileges of the House in the matter of admitting persons to report the proceedings of the House. The other question can be considered apart from that now under debate.

Mr. Hale understood the proprietors of the *Globe* are contractors, and therefore have the right to employ reporters and discharge them.

Mr. Banks replied that the amendment did not involve the question of contract. All the appropriations of the House for procuring the reporting are coupled with certain conditions.

Mr. Morrill said that the reporters were diligent and faithful, but the House required the publishers of the *Globe* to furnish a certain amount of work in a certain time, and as the House held them responsible they should employ whom they please.

Mr. Banks, in reply to a remark by Mr. Morrill, said neither the publishers of the *Globe* nor the reporters were consulted, because the Committee on the Rules did not consider that private interests were affected by the proposed amendment.

Mr. Baldwin (Mass.) was not prepared to vote for it, for there may be a contract with the *Globe* to procure a report of the proceedings.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 53 against 71.

On motion of Mr. Hale the subject was then sent to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to inquire and report what, if any, relations exist between the House and the proprietors of the *Globe* in the way of a contract for reporting and publishing the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) presented the certificate to the House of Mr. Kyle, signed by the Governor of Arkansas and attested by the Secretary of State, with the great seal attached.

On motion it was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Alley (Mass.), from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to establish certain post routes, and it was passed.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted, to incorporate the United States Mutual Protection Homestead Company.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) introduced a bill to double the pensions of those who were made pensioners by the casualties of the late war, to pay the damages done to loyal men by the rebel government and rebel raiders, and to enforce the confiscation laws so as to pay the same out of the confiscated property of the enemy. He moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed till the first Tuesday of February.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) objected to its postponement to a particular day.

Mr. Stevens said he had not asked to make the bill a special order. He did not know what the gentleman desired.

Mr. Brooks replied that he did not object to the printing and reference, but he did not want the House to give this bill a preference over others by postponing it to a particular day.

Mr. Stevens asked what committee the gentleman thought it ought to be referred to.

Mr. Brooks replied, the Committee on Reconstruction, but

On motion of Mr. Stevens, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He afterwards moved to reconsider the vote by which it was referred, and this motion is now pending.

Mr. Eliot introduced a bill to limit the liability of shipowners concerning maritime liens, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Strouse (Pa.) introduced a bill to establish a Court in the northern district of Pennsylvania, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Stevens presented the petition of Judge Warmeth asking to be admitted to the House as a delegate from the territory of Louisiana, and purporting to be signed by nineteen thousand voters. It was referred, without debate, to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) submitted a series of resolutions, which, on his motion, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed for future action, namely: That public justice and national security demand that, as soon as it may be practicable, Jefferson Davis, a representative man of the rebellion, should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest appropriate civil court or tribunal of the country, for the treason, most flagrant in character, by him committed, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, and that the offence may be made infamous; and at the same time that the question may be judiciously settled, finally and forever, that no State, of its own will, shall have the right to renounce its place in the Union.

Resolved, That public justice and national security demand that in case of the conviction of the said Jefferson Davis the sentence of the law should be carried into effect, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated and faithfully executed, the truth clearly established that treason is crime, and that traitors should be punished.

Resolved, That, in like manner and for like reasons, such of the most culpable of the chief instigators and conspirators of the rebellion as may be necessary to satisfy the demands of public justice and furnish security for the future, and those criminally responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, should be tried and punished for the high crimes of which they have been guilty.

Resolved, That justice should not fail of its purpose, and that all who are guilty of or responsible for the assassination of the late President, and the great offenders during the recent rebellion guilty of and responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, as well as those guilty of or responsible for other unparalleled violations of the laws of civilized warfare, are amenable to and should be tried, convicted and punished by military tribunals authorized by law and sanctioned by the common laws of war and the usages of civilized nations, whenever and so far as may be necessary to secure the ends of justice.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, may be necessary to provide juries for trials for treason, for writs of error, and to carry into effect the purposes of the foregoing resolutions, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.), made a report from the Committee of Conference that when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, the 21st inst., they adjourn to meet on Friday, January 5th. He said these were the best terms the House could obtain from the Senate, and on his motion the report was concurred in.

The House debated and passed the Senate's joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to divert certain funds heretofore appropriated for the immediate subsistence of destitute Indians and Indian tribes.

On motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.), it was

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, Maj.-General Howard, be directed to inform the House whether any real estate seized under the act of July 17th, 1862, as enemies' property, and the title of which by that act was vested in the United States, had been assigned or allotted to freedmen for a residence and homestead, by order of any department of the government, and, if so, whether the same has been restored to the rebel owners, and the people of color ordered off, and by whose authority; and also, whether the abandoned plantations had been thus occupied and thus restored; and if known to the said Superintendent of the Bureau, to state under what pretence of authority property once vested in the United States, under the confiscation of enemies, not as traitors' property, was thus taken from the United States and bestowed on conquered enemies.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing a report of the Secretary of State in relation to the Universal Exposition to be held in Paris, in 1867, and in which the United States are invited by the government of France to take a part. The subject is commended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution that the Committee on Manufactures of the respective Houses inquire if the tax from the Internal Revenue act upon the products of the domestic manufactures is greater than the duty, premium in gold, expenses of exchange and transportation upon similar products imported, and if thereby the foreign product is entered for consumption upon more favorable terms than the domestic product, to report a remedy by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) announced the death of his immediate predecessor, Orlando Kellogg, and paid a fitting tribute to the private and public character of the deceased.

Messrs. Griswold, Randall and Moorhead also delivered brief eulogies, when the usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding, Captain Howes, has arrived from Boston, making her last trip to Norfolk. Henceforth she will ply between Boston and Baltimore. Steamer Lady Lang, Captain Blanchard, arrived from Richmond, with General A. H. Terry and staff on business. A salute was fired from the Fortress on his arrival. Steamer Gen. Sedgwick, from Mobile, with cotton for New York, put in short of coal, and went to Norfolk to obtain it.

A large sale of Quartermaster's property takes place at Norfolk to-day under the direction of Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.

Coal Statement.

The following shows the shipments of coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending Dec. 16, compared with same time last season:

	Week. Tons.Cwt.	Year. Tons.Cwt.
Shipped North	8,884 03	249 287 18
Shipped South	21,537 06	704,169 11
Total	30,421 09	953,457 09
For corresponding time last year:	Week. Tons.Cwt.	Year. Tons.Cwt.
Shipped North	5,567 14	328,249 04
Shipped South	15,956 04	933,694 14
Total	21,523 18	1,261,943 18
Decrease		308,586 09

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of JOHN PARAVICINI, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to ROSINA PARAVICINI, the administratrix, 1010 Sansom street. de21-th6t

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of HANNAH SPRATT, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to JOSEPH A. WARNE and JOHN H. MEDLAW, the Executors, Frankford de21-th 6t

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of CATHARINE FLOWERS, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to JOHN YARD, Jr., and CHARLES YARD, Executors, 807 Race street, de21-th-6t

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of JAMES MILNE, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to DAVID MILNE Administrator, 1714 Spruce street. de21-th6t

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of CHARLES G. WIGHTMAN, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to SAMUEL DUTTON, Administrator, 108 South Fourth street. de21th 6t

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of ELIZABETH GABEL, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to JOHN EASTBURN, Administrator, 508 Queen street. de21-th6t

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of SARAH B BROGNARD, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to MARY B. BROGNARD, Executrix, Forty-fifth and Spruce streets. de21-th,6t

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of DAVID READ, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment and those having claims present them to JOHN D. READ, Administrator, 1705 Mellville street. de21-th,6t

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—The fine schooner ELLA, Bradley, master, having the most of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port on Saturday, the 23d inst. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock street wharf. de21-3t

BARLEY.—7,000 Bushels Canada Barley in Store and for sale by E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock Street Wharf.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Holiday Presents for Gentlemen.

Just received, an elegant assortment of new styles of

Scarfs,
Ties,
Gloves,
Suspenders,
Handkerchiefs,
Wrappers,
Smoking Jackets,
Cardigan Jackets.
Carriage Rugs.
Mufflers,

And a great variety of Men's Furnishing Goods.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No, 814 Chestnut Street.
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825. ARCH STREET. 825

Holiday Presents FOR GENTLEMEN.

Wrappers, Mufflers, Gloves, Ties, Fine Shirts, Silk, Merino and Lamb's Wool Under Clothing,

In great variety, at HOFFMAN'S Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

825. ARCH STREET. 825.
de11-18t

Christmas Presents!

Christmas Presents!

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

LINFORD LUKENS

At the N. W. corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets,

Offers the annexed list of Goods suitable for Presentation to Gentlemen:

Rich Cashmere Scarfs Figured Satin Scarfs.
Silk and Satin Neck Ties.
Courvoisier's Double Stitched Kid Gloves, Fine Buck and Fawn Gloves, Cloth Beaver and Silk Gloves
Embroidered Suspenders, Fancy Silk Suspenders,
Hemstitched Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Silk and Zephyr Wrist Comforts.
Buck Gauntlets and Driving Gloves.
Porte Monnaies and Purses, and a variety of other articles suitable for Gifts.

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SCARFS, FINE SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SKATING JACKETS, GLOVES, CARRIAGE RUGS. MUFFLERS, SHAWLS,

With a choice variety of Wrappers and Breakfast Jackets,

Comprising useful and attractive PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
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The especial attention of Coal Consumers is called to a *careful perusal of the following*:

The Shawnee Mutual Coal Company are now placing before the public in *Philadelphia a description of coal heretofore* almost unknown *in this market* and of a quality *which challenges all comparison*. Those *who are using it* from the yards of the company testify unhesitatingly to its superiority *over all other coal*. This coal comes from the region of Plymouth, Luzerne county, is distinctive in its character and may be briefly described as combining the *best qualities of both* Lehigh and Schuylkill, *comparatively free from the defects of either, and of remarkable purity*. It is the delight of *all who use it*. This company is selling a limited number of the shares of stock at ten dollars per share cash, securing for each share a ton of coal annually and perpetually. Certificates of stock issued immediately. Or being desirous of meeting the convenience of subscribers, and of extending the benefits of the mutual system, we have it in our power also to offer the following terms, viz:

Cash payment on subscription $5 00

Entitling the subscriber to one ton of coal at cost as above.

The balance of payment may be deferred until October 1, 1866, *with interest*, when certificate of stock will be issued.

By this plan it will be observed that the *cash payment* and the *cost of the coal* is only about the *ordinary retail price of other good coal*. The present price of this coal to subscribers is $7 and $7 50 per ton at the yards of the Company, to which will be added only the cost of delivery.

Subscriptions received at the office 237 South THIRD Street.

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E. S. EARLEY,

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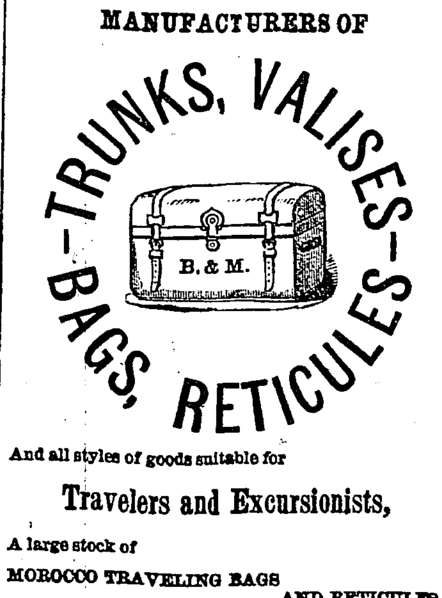

And all styles of goods suitable for Travelers and Excursionists,

A large stock of MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS AND RETICULES, FOR GENTS AND LADIES, Of our own Manufacture, suitable for Holiday Presents.

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Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

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San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
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CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000
20,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
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This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprise SIX (6) SEPARATE, DISTINCT, SILVER-BEARING LEDGES or LODES in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a GRAND TOTAL OF SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office.

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive character has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in every particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly-experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada) who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from *three to fifteen feet*, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver*.

No other Silver-Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER-MINING COMPANY, will reap a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

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Now open at the
GENERAL OFFICE,
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PROSPECTUS OF THE CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Land of this Company consists of 120 ACRES in Mecklenberg county, North Carolina 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes gook water power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them 80 feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can e readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $10 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and ease in which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time, proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields $10 per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say 15 bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be $1,500 from one shaft, allowing $300 per day for expenses. The net product will be $1,200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

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